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...tion of bombing the Israeli Embassy
the previous day.

The two, each handcuffed to a policeman, were brought to court under heavy police escort. A score of police stood guard outside the court during the brief remand proceedings.

The two were indentified as Azmi Hussein Mahmoud Salah, 22, described on his South Yemen passport as a student, and Salam Moustafa, 28, a computer trainee holding an Iraqi passport.

Police inspector Sotiris Pafitis told the court "there is reasonable suspicion" the two are involved in the bomb attack.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	7.10.84	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	12	5	14
BRUSSELS	12	5	14
FRANKFURT	12	5	14
GENEVA	12	5	14
LONDON	12	5	14
MADRID	12	5	14
MUNICH	12	5	14
PARIS	12	5	14
ROME	12	5	14
STUTTGART	12	5	14
ZURICH	12	5	14

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Swissair

THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	38	17-29	29
Golan	32	17-30	30
Nahariya	30	22-29	29
Safed	30	22-29	29
Haifa Port	74	23-27	28
Tiberias	51	19-34	34
Nazareth	53	19-39	39
Afula	55	19-32	32
Shomron	48	16-30	30
Tel Aviv	74	21-28	28
B-G Airport	59	19-29	30
Jericho	36	22-36	37
Gaza	81	20-27	27
BeerSheva	75	16-34	34
Eilat	18	22-39	39

Israel Prize for poet Sutzkever

Poet Avraham Sutzkever is to receive the Israel Prize for Yiddish literature, Education and Culture Minister Yitzhak Navon has announced.

Sutzkever, who was born in Poland in 1913 and came to this country in 1947, has published over 20 books of poetry. He has received a number of prizes, and is the founder and editor of the Yiddish literary quarterly *Di Goldene Keyt*.



Sutzkever grew up in Vilna, Lithuania, where he was recognized as an important talent upon the publication of his first book of poems, published when he was 24. During World War II he spent two years in the Vilna ghetto, where he continued writing poetry and fought with ghetto freedom fighters. He escaped the ghetto in 1943, joined the partisans, and in 1946 testified at the Nuremberg trial.

His books have been translated into English, French and Japanese. The prize will be awarded in a state ceremony on Independence Day.

Director-general picked for Economics Ministry

Lawyer Ehud Gera, 39, has been appointed director-general of the Economics and Planning Ministry. Tel Aviv-born Gera served as Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi's senior aide when Ya'acobi was transport minister in the last Alignment government.

Shlomo Doron, at 72

Shlomo Doron, 72, a veteran educator in Jerusalem, died on Friday morning while on a visit to London. Doron, a former Hagana officer was director of the Geulim School in Baka for many years. He leaves a wife, son and grandchildren. He is to be buried in Jerusalem. (Itim)

ARIDOR - Former finance minister Yoram Aridor has been awarded the honorary citizenship of the Ramat Yishai suburb where he lives, for "his work for the people of Israel in the Land of Israel and his efforts to advance the interests of Ramat Yishai."

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HOME NEWS

Bronfman discusses Israel with Nicaraguans

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK - Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, last week informed Nicaragua's head of state Daniel Ortega that if Nicaragua wants to receive a more sympathetic hearing from World Jewry it must make a gesture to indicate that it has begun to mitigate its hostility toward Israel.

According to a reliable source, Bronfman told Ortega that if Nicaragua were to vote against the next UN resolution which contains language condemning Zionism as racism, or at least were to abstain or absent itself during the proceedings, the Jewish community would view that as a positive signal. The source said that Ortega indicated that Nicaragua is prepared to do so.

The meeting between Ortega and Bronfman took place last Sunday. Also taking part was WJC Executive Director Israel Singer, who held prior discussions with Ortega and other Sandinista leaders. The Nicaraguan Embassy had no immediate comment on the report.

According to the source, Bronfman told Ortega that the WJC is not interested in making new statements on the issue of alleged anti-Semitism in Nicaragua. He emphasized to Ortega that the way for Nicaragua to improve its image among Jews is not by a continued effort to prove there is no anti-Semitism in the country, but rather by taking diplomatic actions to show that it is changing its

hostile approach toward Israel. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has charged that Nicaragua's Sandinista government is anti-Semitic and "succeeded in driving the entire small Jewish community into exile."

These charges have been strongly backed by President Reagan, who has accused the Sandinistas of anti-Semitism and urged the American Jewish community to back administration policy in Central America.

Referring to the central theme of the gathering, Van der Hoeven noted that there has been increased pressure on the U.S. not to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem since the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. To give in now would be surrendering to terror, he said.

He also noted that in view of the relatively large number of participants from Third World countries, one of the panels will deal with the reconciliation of the Third World with Israel.

5,000 Christians due at Tabernacles feast

By HAJM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The importance of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel is to be the focus of the annual Christian Feast of Tabernacles celebration, as over 5,000 pilgrims from around the world gather this week to demonstrate their solidarity with Israel.

The event, organized by the International Christian Embassy in Jerusalem, will include delegations from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Kenya and Zimbabwe, and a black and white group from South Africa. From the Far East, delegates are expected from India, Singapore, In-

donesia and the Philippines, with Central America represented by Honduras and Costa Rica.

According to Jan Willem van der Hoeven of the Christian Embassy, a larger contingent than ever is expected from Scandinavia and there will also be representatives from Yugoslavia.

With more participants than the Binyanei Ha'uma convention hall can hold, many of the delegates will have to choose between the various gatherings and seminars and a biblical dinner on the shores of the Dead Sea. But practically all are expected to take part in a festive march from the Mount of Olives to the Western

Wall, the Jerusalem March and a gala evening celebration at the Sultan's Pool.

Referring to the central theme of the gathering, Van der Hoeven noted that there has been increased pressure on the U.S. not to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem since the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. To give in now would be surrendering to terror, he said.

He also noted that in view of the relatively large number of participants from Third World countries, one of the panels will deal with the reconciliation of the Third World with Israel.



Prime Minister Peres receives a delegation of former Soviet Jews before leaving for the U.S. last night. The group presented Peres with letter from refuseniks, and asked him to request the American administration to work for the emigration of Soviet Jews. At left is Avital Shcharansky. Yosef Mendelevich reads the group request to Peres. (Dan Landau).

Prevention is far cheaper than cure, says health chief

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
The health authorities have yet to learn that prevention, particularly in these days of budgetary cuts, is better and cheaper than cure, Health Ministry director-general Baruch Modan said last week.

Speaking at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School at an international symposium on Primary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease, Modan said that Israel is taking guidelines in preventive care from the U.S., but that implementation is slow and costly. He proposed that all hospitals and clinics divert 2 per cent of their budgets towards preventive care.

Despite reductions of 25 per cent in the U.S. and 15 per cent in Israel in the mortality rate resulting from heart attacks, statistics show that coronary diseases still rank as the world's number-one killer.

Prof. Basil Rifkind of the U.S. National Institutes of Health said research showed that a reduction in the cholesterol level in the blood

definitely reduces the risk of heart attacks. Rifkind referred to the positive effects of the drug cholestyramine, which he said "pulls cholesterol out of the body."

A \$156 million study made in the U.S. confirmed that reduction of cholesterol intake reduces the death toll from heart attacks as well as the recurrence of non-fatal heart attacks, angina pectoris and the need for coronary bypass surgery.

Other risk factors are cigarette smoking and high blood pressure. Many doctors, he said, believe that stress is also a cause for heart attacks, and while he conceded that stress does play a role, he could not say to what extent "because stress is difficult to measure."

Asked about possible side effects of cholesterol reduction, Rifkind said that there were some indications, albeit not strong ones, that reduced cholesterol might increase the cancer rate.

'Kol Nidre' in Frankfurt protests book fair's timing

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
FRANKFURT - Yom Kippur services took place at the International Book Fair here, with an estimated crowd of more than 200 worshippers participating in the *Kol Nidre* prayer on Friday evening at the Frankfurt Fairgrounds.

The services were organized by a group of American Jewish publishers, for the Jewish exhibitors at the book fair which this year coincided with Yom Kippur. The timing of the fair led to protests from Jewish publishers, mainly from the U.S., the UK, France, and Israel, but there was no possibility of changing the book fair's schedule.

One of the initiators of the services, Erwin Glikles, president of the Free Press of New York, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Frankfurt services bear special significance because of the fair's location. Frankfurt had had a large and important Jewish community which was wiped out by the Nazis. The *Yizkor* prayer,

in particular, was intended to commemorate the victims of the Nazis, Glikles said.

In another unusual step, the organizers of the services asked Christoph Schlottner, a leading German publisher, to deliver an address to the congregation. Schlottner, who is not Jewish, is the head of Hanser Verlag, one of the largest publishing houses in Germany.

Schlottner was present at the *Kol Nidre* prayer, and his address was read by the rabbi. The German editor apologized for the fair's timing, even though he had no part in its organization.

Schlottner stressed that the incident proved that Germans and Jews knew too little about each other's culture.

Mirage 2000s to join Egypt's air force

GAIRO (Reuters) - French-made Mirage 2000 combat planes will join the Egyptian Air Force next year, Defence Minister Adel-Halim Abu-Ghazala said in a newspaper interview.

He told the weekly *Akbar al-Yom* that the deal was part of an ambitious programme to modernize and improve Egypt's armed forces.

He did not say how many Mirage 2000s would go into service. He dismissed suggestions that the recent exchange of ambassadors with the Soviet Union would restore Moscow's role, during the era of the late Gamal Abdel-Nasser, as Egypt's major weapon supplier.

"There should be a diversification of the sources of arms to get away from the domination of any power," Abu Ghazala said.

Iranians claim Israel still supplying arms

PARIS (AP) - The People's Mujahedeen Organization, the main Iranian opposition group, claimed Friday that while Iran continues to push for Israel's expulsion from the UN, the Teheran government is buying military equipment from Israel.

"The people's Mujahedeen Organization of Iran has published today documents and information showing that on the request of the authorities in Teheran, the Khomeini regime's purchase of arms and ammunition from Israel has been continuing during the current Christian year," the Paris-based organization said in a statement.

The statement said that while the government of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini "is making noisy propaganda regarding the proposal to expel Israel from the UN," Iran was taking shipment of military supplies from Israel via Frankfurt.

ALERTNESS - Jerusalemites Daniel Robes and Zion Caspi were given special certificates on Friday for discovering two bombs two weeks ago.

Novel way to keep prices low

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV - During his meeting with Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon on Friday, Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar suggested that Israelis follow the American example in keeping prices down.

Kessar recalled an incident in a supermarket during a visit to the U.S. several years ago. In reply to his query whether the management made any effort to keep prices low, he was directed to a large pile of lettuce, topped by a sign.

"Dear Customer," the sign from the management read, "The suppliers of this lettuce insist on the extremely high price posted here. For our part, we advise you not to buy."

That was the finest example of consumer-market cooperation he had seen, Kessar said. He added that efforts should be made to foster such involvement and social responsibility in Israel.

Sharon indicated that he liked the idea, but had his doubts whether it would be applicable in Israel.

U.S. surgeon general due on four-day visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter
U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Everett Kopp is due in Israel today on a four-day visit as the official guest of the Health Ministry.

In meetings with cabinet ministers, Knesset members and public health officials, the surgeon general will promote the war against smoking.

A spokesman for the Israel Society for the Prevention of Smoking said that the surgeon general's visit would give greater thrust to the society's work. One of the ISPS's main goals is to influence soldiers to give up smoking.

Four-year-old rescued from angry grandfather

ACRE (Itim) - A local man who was holding his 4-year-old granddaughter against her mother's will was arrested Friday after police succeeded in taking from him a knife with which he threatened to kill her.

The man's daughter-in-law left her husband about two weeks ago and the grandfather took the granddaughter against the mother's will. The girl's mother got a court order requiring the man to give up his granddaughter, but when police arrived with the order he grabbed a kitchen knife and put it to the child's neck. Police talked to the man for an hour before getting the knife from him.

Ampal to report soon on probe of Levinson

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON - Ampal, the New York-based firm that invests in Israel, was reported last week to be near completing its investigation into the alleged financial irregularities of its former head, Ya'acov Levinson.

Following widespread publicity involving these allegations, Levinson committed suicide early this year. Bank Hapoalim, the controlling shareholder of Ampal, released its own report during the summer. It cleared the bank of any wrongdoing while noting that Levinson was involved in undisclosed stock trading in apparent violation of U.S. law.

Wiesenthal a nominee for Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (Reuters) - Austrian Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, black South African church leader Bishop Desmond Tutu, and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin are among the 89 candidates nominated for the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, committee sources said Friday.



Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat meets Big Balfi, one of the main characters of the Israel Experience, a multimedia programme screened daily in the new tourism centre in Old Jaffa. The mayor, who on Friday toured the centre, was guided by Harold Richmond (centre), the director of the Israel Experience. (Israel Simonsky).

Kreisky confers with Assad

DAMASCUS (Reuters) - Former Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky has had two lengthy meetings with President Hafez Assad during which he said they discussed Middle East and world developments.

He declined to give details of his talks with Assad on Friday but said: "Because of the strong, effective role Syria can play in the Middle East question, our discussions centred on this. I assure you they were of an important nature."

Asked if Austria is preparing a peace initiative for the Middle East, he said: "I am working personally and have no knowledge of any such plan or initiative."

Kreisky said a leg ailment had prevented him meeting three Israeli prisoners held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

He said he hoped the three would be exchanged for more than 4,000 Palestinians held in Israeli prisons. Kreisky said that for humanitarian reasons he had discussed the question of swapping the Israeli and Palestinian prisoners. "The final touches for the exchange can be made through the International Red Cross," he said.

He helped to arrange a prisoner exchange between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel in 1982.

12 year-old Israeli pianist acclaimed for UK concert

By HYAM CORNEY
LONDON - Twelve-year-old Israeli pianist Maya Weltman conquered both audience and critics at the Royal Festival Hall on Thursday night when she made her world debut playing Mendelssohn's G Minor Piano Concerto with the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

The capacity audience of almost 3,000, which included the Israeli ambassador, Maya's parents and twin sister, relatives from Argentina, and Lord Sieff, gave her a rapturous ovation as she walked on stage, accompanied by Klaus Tennstedt, the LPO conductor, who discovered her in Israel and invited her to play with him. In her pink dress and white stockings, she looked like any schoolgirl, but when she started playing, she assumed a maturity far beyond her years.

Her performance was wildly applauded and Maya came back on stage five times to acknowledge the ovation - and to receive a bouquet. Also in the audience were members of the British Friends of the Rubin Academy of Music, which raises some £20,000 a year to provide scholarships for talented youngsters. Maya was a recipient of one of their scholarships last year.

Music critics also received her performance well. Writing in *The Daily Telegraph*, Geoffrey Norris praised her "vigorous yet sensitive" playing, which "showed her to be a pianist already possessed of agility, strength of technique, sensibility and a lively, communicative temperament which form a firm foundation on which to build her musical personality."

David Sonin, of *The Jewish Chronicle*, said it was "a very intelligent performance." Andrew Keener, of *The Guardian*, described the performance as "pretty staggering."

Assistant Supervisor Ben-Yehoshua said Friday that all police traffic units will get reinforcements before Sucoot, and patrol cars will be on alert on the main roads to vacation sites in the north and south of the country.

Ben-Yehoshua also stated that he expects the economic situation will lead to a drop in the number of cars on inter-city roads, with more people choosing vacation sites close to home. (Itim)

Week's traffic toll mainly pedestrians

Three people, two of them pedestrians, were killed in traffic accidents yesterday and Friday.

The head of the police traffic division said Friday that two people had died and 52 had been seriously injured during the previous week in traffic accidents. Of the seriously injured, 48 were pedestrians. Assistant Commander Eitan Ben-Yehoshua said most of the week's accidents had been caused by pedestrian behaviour.

A six-year-old girl was killed yesterday in the center of Nablus when a car hit her as she crossed the town's main road. The driver was held for questioning.

On Friday morning a 65-year-old woman was hit by a car and killed at an intersection in Bat Yam. No further details were available last night.

On the thirtieth day of the passing of our dear husband, father, and grandfather

DAVID AMID

there will be a graveside memorial service and the unveiling of the tombstone on Monday, October 8, 1984 - 14 Tishre 5755, at 4 p.m., at the Sathia cemetery, Jerusalem.

We thank all those who expressed their sympathy orally and in writing.

His wife: Hanna
His sons: Asher, Avraham, Yehuda
His daughter: Shana
His daughter-in-law, his son-in-law and all the grandchildren.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear husband and brother

PAUL MARGALIT

formerly the owner of the Mon-Jardin restaurant, Tel Aviv.
The funeral will leave today, Sunday, October 7, 1984 at 2.30 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dama, Tel Aviv, for the Holon Cemetery.
There will be a bus available for those attending.
Please refrain from condolence calls.

The mourners:
His wife, Esther
His sister
and all the Family
His friends and the staff of the London conditories

Reagan leads in 48 states; debate tomorrow

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The presidential campaign reaches a potential turning point tomorrow when Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale hold a televised debate that could be Mondale's salvation or his swan song.

Not since the first presidential debates between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon in 1960 has a challenger been so far behind in the polls as former vice-president Mondale.

With the November 6 election just one month away, an ABC News-Washington Post survey reports that Reagan, 73, now leads in 48 of the 50 states.

In an unusually large sampling of nearly 12,000 voters, Mondale, 56, led or was level only in the states of Rhode Island and Hawaii and the capital's electoral district, Washington.

Such a result would give Reagan the biggest

landslide victory in American history and dwarf his thrashing of Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Reagan on Friday left for his Camp David retreat, where, like Mondale in Washington, he was to rehearse with aides, study issues and watch films of his rival in action to try to ensure a polished performance and to avoid politically fatal gaffes.

But the chances of exploiting any slip-up will be limited by the rigid format of the debate. It will amount to a side-by-side news conference in which the candidates are not supposed to address each other directly.

The debate takes place amid mounting evidence that Mondale has not dented public perceptions that Reagan is responsible for economic prosperity and rising respect for America in the world.

This, and his personal charm, have more than

offset views that Reagan is a rich man's president, that his programmes are unfair to the poor, that his budget deficits are dangerous and even that his foreign policies could lead to war.

This has made the debate a do-or-die chance for Mondale.

"This is a remarkable opportunity for him to be seen up close by tens of millions of people," said Mondale campaign chairman James Johnson. "He'll be aggressive about Reagan's failures. He'll make sure that when this thing is over people know there's an election under way."

Mondale strategists have high hopes the president will make some blunder comparable to Gerald Ford's devastating assertion, in 1976, that Eastern Europe was not under Soviet domination.

"We know he's got the potential to do it," said Mondale's campaign manager. "He's done it all his life."



Singing Auld Lang Syne at the end of the Labour Party's annual conference in Blackpool are (left to right) Tony Benn, Alan Hadden, and party leader Neil Kinnock. (UPI telephoto)

Pope calls for resistance to Mafia

PAOLA, Italy (AP). — Pope John Paul II, in a trip to a centre of Italy's underworld, is urging citizens to resist the Mafia.

John Paul, at the start of a three-day trip to Italy's southern tip on Friday, spoke as lawmen continued to hunt down mobsters on the basis of dramatic testimony of imprisoned Sicilian crime chief Tommaso Buscetta.

Buscetta is one of the few high-ranking crime bosses to break the age-old code of silence that has protected underworld figures.

The pontiff continued his three-day tour of Calabria yesterday, crisscrossing the rugged mountain terrain by helicopter. It is the first papal trip to Calabria in more than 800 years.

On Friday, the pontiff told citizens of the western coast city of Paola to reject the code of silence, which he said "binds so many people in a type of squalid complicity dictated by fear."

He also urged his listeners to reject "the tragic chain of vendettas," the gangland slayings that follow feuding between mob factions. He also called for an end to "kidnappings, violence and other terrible evils which have overwhelmed today's society."

Japanese workers leave southern Iran

TOKYO (AP). — All 650 Japanese engineers and support staff working at a multi-billion-dollar Japan-Iran petrochemical complex in southern Iran have moved to Teheran following attacks on the complex by Iraqi warplanes, an official of Mitsui and Co. said Friday.

The Mitsui official said the workers had moved to Teheran after an earlier move to an encampment 20 kilometres from the project site near the port of Bandar Khomeini.

The official said President Ben Takemura of the Tokyo-based Iran Chemical Development Co. now visiting Iran, will begin consultations shortly with the Iranian partners concerning the return of the Japanese workers and other issues.

The workers were evacuated following two attacks by Iraqi warplanes last month, which injured several Japanese workers and damaged the plant, he said.

Greece jails two Turks for crossing its border

ALEXANDROUPOLIS, Greece (AP). — Two Turkish soldiers who raided a melon patch on the Greek side of the two countries' northern frontier were jailed for six months and 20 days each on charges of entering Greece illegally, a court spokesman in this northern Greek town said Friday.

Police sources said similar raids on the melon patch adjoining the Greek side of the river were carried out by Turkish soldiers on two occasions earlier this month, but no arrests were made.

World chess champion forges ahead

MOSCOW (Reuters). — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov yesterday defeated challenger Garry Kasparov after 70 moves in the ninth game of their match for the title.

The victory gives the champion a virtually insurmountable 4-1 lead, with the title going to the first to win

Kinnock still fighting to halt UK Labour Party radicals

LONDON (AP). — Amid cries to rally the working class, Britain's opposition Labour Party demonstrated at its annual conference that it has resolutely abandoned the middle-of-the-road socialism that marked its post-World War II administration.

But the October 1-5 gathering also showed that on the new ground, Labour leader Neil Kinnock is fighting a familiar battle — to persuade his party to temper its radical policies in the cause of winning votes. That, argued Kinnock, is the only route to power.

Arrayed against him are impatient leftist party chapters and some big labour unions who believe almost anything goes in the cause of ousting Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative administration and introducing what they call "real socialism." Labour's gathering in the northwest England resort of Blackpool was the first under Kinnock, who was elected in October of last year in the aftermath of the party's 1983 electoral trouncing.

Since then, the Welsh miner's son has eased Labour's internal feuds and softened its radical image — and brought the socialists back to level with the Conservatives in polls.

However, the conference showed little sign of heeding Kinnock's warnings not to forget the lessons of 1983. It endorsed Labour's most radical commitment yet to unilateral nuclear disarmament, castigated the police as the sole cause of violence in the 6-month-old miners' strike, and backed local councils which defy parliamentary laws limiting their spending.

"Neil, the question is not do we break the law, but which law shall we obey? We do not scorn legality," declared Rodney Bickerstaffe, leader of the 610,000-member National Union of Public Employees.

Miners' leader Arthur Scargill received a standing ovation when he depicted the six-month-old coal strike as a battle by the entire labour movement against "the basic concept of the Conservative government philosophy."

The Conservatives charge that the walk-out, in protest at planned closures of money-losing mines in the state-run industry, is a political strike aimed at ousting the government. Few in Blackpool appeared to disagree.

Czechs deploy extra police at occupied German Embassy

PRAGUE. — Extra Czechoslovak police were posted yesterday around the West German Embassy here, where nearly 100 East Germans are camped out seeking a passage to the West.

In what appeared to be the first move by the Czechoslovak authorities in the two-week drama, police were deployed at street corners near the embassy to examine the papers of passers-by.

Friday night it was announced in Bonn that members of the Federal Frontier Police, who provide the internal guard for the embassy, had been posted inside the perimeter wall and fence to prevent a repeat of an incident on Friday when about 10 East Germans climbed in.

A West German spokesman said the nation's embassy here is "filled to capacity" with East Germans seeking political asylum, and signs posted on the building's locked gates on Friday said it would be closed for three days.

The embassy normally would close for the weekend anyway, but a West German spokesman in Bonn announced the closing Thursday night. Embassy officials would not comment, but West German spokesman Peter Boenisch said Thursday night in a television interview in Bonn that negotiations were under way with the East Germans.

Despite an ingenious defence by Kasparov when the ninth game resumed after Friday's adjournment, Karpov gained the victory after 2½ hours in yesterday's play. Kasparov, playing black, resigned on the 70th move.

Challenger's faulty antenna impedes sending information

SPACE CANAVERAL, Florida. — Challenger's astronauts and ground controllers failed yesterday in an initial attempt to fix a balky antenna, impeding the space shuttle's ability to send some scientific information back to earth.

A radar camera aboard Challenger was collecting large amounts of information about earth and its oceans, and the antenna is used to beam that data through a tracking satellite.

With the antenna down, the information was being stored on high-

speed recorders. It will not be available to researchers until after Challenger and its record crew of five men and two women return to earth in a week.

The antenna failure does not affect other experiments on board, nor does it interfere with communications between Challenger and the ground.

A special telephone service that allows callers to eavesdrop on conversations of space-shuttle astronauts took 12,415 calls in the first six

hours of Challenger's latest flight, officials said.

AT&T charges 50 cents for the first minute of a dial-a-shuttle call and 35 cents per additional minute. The number, 900-410-6212, is also available to callers from overseas.

Also yesterday, astronauts Kathy Sullivan and David Leestma were to transfer 35 kilos of hydrazine fuel from one tank to another to determine how effectively this can be done in weightlessness using a nitrogen pressurization system. The goal is to develop a system for astro-

naughts to refuel orbiting satellites.

On Tuesday, Sullivan and Leestma are to take a space walk — the first by an American woman — to connect the hydrazine tanks with refueling hardware being developed to service satellites that have run out of fuel.

Also on yesterday's flight plan, Marc Garneau, the first Canadian astronaut, was to begin a series of 10 Canadian-developed science and technology experiments. Paul Scully-Power, a Navy oceanographer, was to start an extensive study of the world's oceans.

3 anti-apartheid activists leave UK Durban consulate

DURBAN (AP). — Three anti-apartheid activists left the British consulate in Durban yesterday, after taking refuge there for 23 days, and were immediately detained, police said.

A witness said one of the three declared, as police surrounded them, that they had emerged to test the government's commitment "to the rule of law."

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria confirmed the three men were in custody.

Three other dissidents remained in the British mission to avoid being served with pending security police detention orders.

The three arrested were George Sewpersad, president of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mewa Ramgobai and Moty Naidoo, congress officials.

The three who remained were Archie Gumede, a president of the United Democratic Front coalition, and Billy Nair and Paul David, both of the Indian Congress.

The six men took refuge in the consulate September 13, five days after Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange issued orders to have them detained without charge. The six had helped organize boycotts of government elections in August for segregated chambers of parliament for the Indian and "coloured" (mixed-race) minorities.

The incident became a diplomatic dilemma for both the South African and British governments. Britain agreed to allow the six to remain, but refused to negotiate on their behalf.

In retaliation, South Africa announced it would not send four of its citizens back to Britain to face

arms smuggling charges in Coventry.

The three emerged unexpectedly yesterday morning and were apprehended after trying to get into a private car to leave the consulate, said an Indian Congress member, who witnessed the incident.

Sewpersad, climbed to the roof of the car and declared the three had come out "to test Le Grange's commitment to the rule of law," said the congress member, who asked not to be identified.

Sewpersad climbed to the roof expected Le Grange to leave them alone until a provincial supreme court ruling on their application to have the detention orders quashed. A decision is expected within days.

Democratic Front and Indian Congress members had tried to drum up international support for

the plight of the six, among about 40 activists who were detained during the election boycott campaign. Election opponents said the new system entrenched white domination and excluded the black majority.

Lawyer Zac Yacoob visited Britain and the United Nations on behalf of the six, and last week attorneys asked the U.S., the Netherlands, West Germany and France to offer alternative sanctuary.

The U.S. and the Netherlands both answered that they would not get involved. France and West Germany have not responded.

Le Grange on Friday disclosed that 80 blacks had died in rioting in segregated black townships over the past two months, nearly double the previous official death toll compiled from separately reported incidents.

Peru leftist alliance slams government-Maoist war

LIMA (Reuters). — The head of Peru's Marxist left alliance has opened his campaign to win the country's presidency with a call for an end to mounting violence involving the leftist Maoist guerrillas.

Alma Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, who was proclaimed leftist candidate last Friday night before more than 20,000 cheering backers, said the law of the jungle is gripping Peru as the government's war intensifies against Sendero Luminoso rebels.

"Sendero's irrationality and adventurism are starting to go hand-in-hand with the illegality and irrationality of representatives of the state," he told a crowd rallied under a sea of red flags. "We still have time to stop the wave of death and insanity."

Barrantes was speaking after the

government lifted a four-month state of emergency in most areas, of Peru to allow political parties to campaign freely ahead of a general election scheduled for April next year.

Barrantes, a 56-year-old lawyer, said increased aid to the poor, combined with an end to abuses by the security forces, could halt the violence that is officially reported to have killed nearly 4,000 people since 1980.

The left alliance of six parties won 29 per cent of the national vote in municipal elections last year. Party leaders say they will improve this showing.

Barrantes is pushing against hard-line Marxists in the coalition for a moderate electoral platform to attract a broad area of support.

Argentinian court takes over trials of former junta men

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — A civilian court decided last Thursday night to take control of the human-rights trials of nine former armed forces officers, stripping a military tribunal of its jurisdiction in the cases.

The Federal Court of Appeals cited what it described as an "unjustified delay" in the armed forces supreme council's trial of the former leaders, members of three juntas that ruled Argentina after a 1976 military coup.

President Raul Alfonsín, whose December 10 inauguration ended nearly eight years of military rule, had ordered the nine former leaders court-martialed by the council in connection with the abduction, torture and presumed execution of thousands of people in an anti-subversion campaign in the late 1970s.

The council had been expected to work in a few months, but has twice asked for and received extensions of

the deadline.

The appeals court, which is overseeing the trial process, granted the latest extension in June, telling the council it had until October 11 to complete the trials.

However, the council said two weeks ago it would not be able to issue verdicts by that date because of the complexity of the cases and the huge volume of evidence.

The council said that, based on the evidence it has reviewed so far, it could not find the defendants guilty of more than indirect involvement in the violation of human rights that occurred during an anti-subversion campaign led by military and police authorities in the late 1970s.

CENTENARIAN. — Arthur Jonsson of Askersund, Sweden, aged 101, has proposed to his 55-year-old housekeeper, Ingrid Engal, because "this is the best old-age care you can get."



Big Balfi, one of the main characters in a multimedia programme in Old Jaffa. The mayor, elected by Harold Richmond (center), and other council members.

with Assad

Kressky said a leg ailment he received from meeting three Israeli prisoners held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command.

He said he hoped the three would be exchanged for more than 400 Palestinian held in Israeli prisons. Kressky said that for humanitarian reasons he had discussed the question of swapping the Israeli Palestinian prisoners. "The fact that the exchange can be made through the International Red Cross," he said.

He hoped to arrange a peace summit between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel.

eli pianist K concert

age two to acknowledge the situation, and to receive a bouquet. Also in the audience were members of the Jewish Friends of the Arab Academy of Music, which has some 120 members and promotes Jewish-Arab musical cooperation. A young Arab pianist, a student of the academy, was the first to play.

Musicians who received her performance were: Wladimir the Danilov, a Russian pianist, and a young Arab pianist, a student of the academy, who played a piece by a Jewish composer. The young Arab pianist, a student of the academy, was the first to play.

David Sarna, of the Jewish Community Center, was the first to play. He was followed by a young Arab pianist, a student of the academy, who played a piece by a Jewish composer.

Andreas Kressky, of the Guardian, was the first to play. He was followed by a young Arab pianist, a student of the academy, who played a piece by a Jewish composer.

inly pedestrians

A man, 25 years old, was killed Friday night in a car accident in the Knesset area. The car, a Renault 5, was driven by a 25-year-old man, who was killed. The car was involved in a collision with a pedestrian.

A witness said the car was driving at a high speed. The pedestrian was walking on a crosswalk. The car was involved in a collision with the pedestrian.

The police are investigating the accident. The driver of the car was not injured. The pedestrian was taken to a hospital.

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The Machiavellian approach to women and politics

Diana Lerner

BEING a woman and having such a name, it has not been easy to be in politics," stated Contessa Beatrice Rangoni Machiavelli.

A vice-president of the International Liberal Party, Machiavelli said she left the recent party congress here with a feeling of optimism — that more women are becoming politically aware and young people today are much more liberal and do not discriminate against women in politics or other spheres. A "new generation of women," she said, is beginning to understand that they must take a stand because it is they who give children their primary values.

"I think liberalism is the most basic protection against tyranny," stressed the descendant of the brilliant political philosopher of the 15th century who used all manner of cunning and chicanery to gain power.

The countess initiated the women's meeting at the congress in Tel Aviv to discuss a resolution calling for education and training for the technological age which will be presented at the forthcoming UN women's congress in Nairobi next summer.

"Most women are not choosing the right professions because they are not open to them," she charged. In politics, for example, they are poorly represented because the parties are ruled by men; men, as a rule, do not vote for women — neither do women, who traditionally see other women

as adversaries.

At the meeting, Machiavelli opposed the suggestion that was made to propose a quota for the number of women who can belong to the ILP membership. She related that such a system did not always work. For example, when a recommendation was made in her party for eight women to be included in its executive, a number of those present objected to limiting the number to only eight so the resolution was withdrawn altogether. The result: only two women are now on the executive.

Machiavelli started the fight to improve the status of women long ago. (The only member of her family in politics, she is one of 10 ILP delegates who were here from Italy, three of them women.) She recalled her first step in that arena at the age of 15, when her mother sent her to do volunteer work for a charity organization.

"I thought it was awful then and consider it awful now for people to have to depend on charity when it is the responsibility of government to provide its citizens with the means with which to take care of themselves."

Born in Modena in northern Italy, Machiavelli explained that her aristocratic family has a tradition of friendliness toward Jewish people.

When the Fascists took over Italy — her mother, the niece of a cardinal, had told her — they arrived at the Machiavelli home in Rome one day and asked whether some of the Jewish ceremonial objects discovered there belonged to the family. Understanding that these items were being hidden for Jewish friends, she said yes. Years later, her mother was able to return them to their rightful owners and to accept demonstrations of gratitude.

During the dictatorship in Italy, many good people were removed from politics, Machiavelli stated. "We are still trying to get them back — and we should also bring in the many capable women we have to help."

Women have never been implicated in political scandals in Italy, she pointed out, and they are courageous in proposing change and moral in the way they intend to effect it.

Among the women at the ILP congress were many other distinguished political leaders from different countries. Among them were Yocce Rose, a former president and party chairman of the Liberal Party in Britain, Senator Lorna Marsden of Canada, a past president and policy chairman of the party there, Wilhelma Steyling, a stock broker from the Netherlands, Claire Brooks, a member of the British Labour Party executive and forthcoming mayor in her Yorkshire town, and others.

Olly Kaufmann: First lady in advertising

OLLY Kaufmann, a first lady in the local advertising world, passed away at Tel Aviv 30 days ago. Although Olly was no feminist, she had a lot of things to credit.

In 1936, she opened an advertising agency in Vienna. Three years later she married Berlin-born Dr. Rudolf Kaufmann, an economist, and came to Palestine with him. In Tel Aviv she set up her own advertising agency in 1940, using her initials "OK" for its name. Hers was the first regular agency in Palestine.

"Olly's clients made news. They introduced soapless soap to the market, in shampoo and stick form, and a fine washing powder to which she

gave the name "Textile Shampoo." Together with the artist David Schmeurer, she built up the image well known as the "Textile Shampoo Boy." Her agency was also the first to use movie commercials in a professional way, producing the unforgettable "Neca-77" series in the Sixties.

Olly's husband joined her in the firm after their four children were born. But they weren't the only children Olly reared. In 1958 a letter arrived stating that a distant cousin had died in Paris leaving four young children with no one to care for them. Without hesitation, Olly and her husband arranged to have the

children, aged 7 to 13, brought to Israel.

Olly Kaufmann reached the good old age of 75 after having seen to it that all eight children finished school and the army; had jobs and married. She leaves 29 grandchildren. Two of her children took over her advertising agency.

After a successful and full life, she had the joy, at her last public appearance in May, during the Orot advertising convention of seeing her agency awarded a gold medal for the year — for the Albert Fruit Campaign.

H.R.

Taming an upset thyroid

A DOCTOR'S DIARY
Dr. David Samson

I GOT a bit of a shock when Rivka Nevo consulted me one morning at the beginning of summer. I'd last seen her at the moshav Hanukka party when she'd been the plump and jovial middle-aged woman I had always remembered. It was thus a big surprise to see her again, looking pale and haggard, obviously having lost a lot of weight. Furthermore, she was not her usual outgoing and ebullient self; she was withdrawn but, at the same time, strangely agitated.

I didn't need to prompt her to tell me what was wrong. She explained that over the preceding few months, she had been feeling increasingly weaker and had progressively lost weight. She also reported vague aches and pains all over her body and

occasional diarrhea, and feeling more anxious than usual, although not depressed.

At first, she confessed, she had been rather pleased to get rid of a few extra kilos, even though her appetite appeared intact. But, as someone who had enjoyed good health all her life, she had hoped that all these symptoms were due to a phase — maybe menopause, and — that they would all fade away with time. They hadn't. Things had only become worse, and so she had finally plucked up the necessary courage to come and see me about it.

I filled in a few more details about her story and then conducted a careful examination. Initially, I had thought that some form of malignant disease might lie behind the great change which had come over Rivka, but happily my examination suggested a much less sinister cause of her condition. I therefore sent off a battery of the appropriate laboratory tests and awaited their results with interest.

When these arrived a few days later, I was able to tell Rivka that almost certainly the reason for all her upsets was her thyroid gland, which apparently had been working overtime for several months. I told her I would refer her to a colleague at the endocrinologic (gland specialist) out-patient clinic at the local

hospital for the investigation to be completed, in order for him to make recommendations to me concerning her treatment.

The thyroid gland is situated over the upper end of the windpipe at the front of the neck. It's usually not visible there unless swollen or enlarged for some reason, when the term "goitre" is then often applied to it. The main function of the thyroid is to produce thyroid hormone (TH), which it releases into the bloodstream.

TH is responsible for maintaining the metabolism in the tissues at a level that is optimal for their normal functioning. In fact, one could say that it's the hormone that keeps the body correctly "tuned," enabling it to function efficiently in the same sort of way that an automobile engine runs best when it is correctly tuned. TH is also necessary in

youngsters for normal growth and development.

The amount of TH secreted into the blood is usually controlled by the brain and normally varies slightly according to particular body circumstances. However, if inappropriately small amounts of TH are produced and released, there is a slowing down of all the body's mental and physical processes, like an untuned engine which will be sluggish, "miss" on occasion, and may eventually stall. In children mental retardation and dwarfism result if such a situation is left untreated.

When too much TH is released, all bodily processes are speeded up, causing wasting of the tissues, weight loss, nervousness, increased heart rate and excess heat production, like a "racing" automobile engine, which uses an excessive amount of fuel and which may overheat, causing damage to its mechanism.

There are several conditions in which too much TH may be liberated from the thyroid (the medical term is "thyrotoxicosis") but, in the most common one, as with Rivka, it seems that the gland is stimulated to produce more hormone than usual by a substance which appears in the blood and whose origins are still disputed. In this form of thyroid hyperactivity, the eyes may become very prominent and this symptom aids in the diagnosis. This feature, however, is not inevitable and in-

deed with Rivka it was not present.

My hospital-based colleague performed further blood tests on my patient to measure accurately the amounts of TH in her blood, and he also carried out a radioactive iodine test. Since iodine is an essential component of TH, it is possible to confirm over- or under- production of the hormone by giving a dose of radioactive iodine by mouth and measuring how much of it is taken up by the thyroid within a given period of time. The amount and type of radioactivity involved in this diagnostic test is negligible and is of no danger to the body.

These additional tests unequivocally confirmed the diagnosis of thyrotoxicosis and, in consultation with the endocrinologist, I started her on daily anti-thyroid drugs to bring the situation back under control. These drugs act by interfering with the manufacture of TH in the thyroid gland, thereby reducing to normal the quantity released.

I saw Rivka regularly thereafter to monitor the effect of her therapy and within a few weeks she already began to feel better. She became less nervous and shaky and began to put on some weight. Her aches and pains also left her. I warned her that she would have to continue to see me regularly over the next few months for routine check-ups and blood tests to ensure that her TH level was within normal limits. Too little drug

would cause a recurrence of her symptoms, and too much would slow her down.

Some cases of thyrotoxicosis correct themselves spontaneously after a year or two and it is then possible to stop treatment without risking recurrence. However, it's difficult to predict at the onset which cases will do so. Rivka is therefore continuing her daily treatment on a permanent basis, at least for the time being.

Sometimes an over-active thyroid is treated surgically, to cut it down to size, so to speak, or by using a stronger form of radioactive iodine than that used in the diagnostic test. This, too, is absorbed into the gland but there its more powerful radioactivity destroys a limited amount of the gland tissue with a resultant drop in TH production. These alternate forms of treatment are not in very frequent use today, and the vast majority of patients, like Rivka, are treated satisfactorily by daily medication.

A word of caution. Not everybody who begins to feel anxious and nervous and perhaps experiences some weight loss is suffering from an over-active thyroid gland. In such cases a transient or more longer lasting emotional upset may be to blame, so let your doctor decide whether it's your thoughts or your thyroid which might be at fault.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

A musical connection

Lauren Schwartz talks to Elizabeth Roloff, one of the few local pipe-organ teachers and performers.



(Aliza Auerbach)

PIPE-ORGANIST Elizabeth Roloff gave her first concert in Israel on the same night the Munich Olympic victims were brought home.

"I could feel the emotion all around me as I gave that performance," she recalled.

German-born Roloff was so impressed by the reception she received here in 1972 that four years later she willingly accepted the offer to give annual concerts until 1982.

So began Roloff's romance with Jerusalem.

"I love Jerusalem, its air and atmosphere. Then I was asked to create a department for the pipe-organ at the Rubin Academy of Music," said Roloff. In 1982 she started with four pupils. This year there are six — all of whom are Israelis.

Roloff is aware of a growing appreciation for pipe-organ music in this country. Her audiences consist mainly of Israelis who realize that the pipe-organ is not only an instrument for church services.

At present Roloff is one of the few (or possibly the only) pipe organ teachers in the country and organist for the Old City's Redeemer Church.

I met her as she departed for Europe and a series of concerts in her native Germany.

"I was once based in Paris coming here about two or three times a year to give recitals. Now I live in Jerusalem and go abroad to perform," she said.

It was back in 1971 that Roloff first made her Israel connection. At a summer course for organists in Holland she met Kazuko Ishida, who was at the time organist at the Redeemer Church.

Through "The Organization for Churches Abroad," Ishida managed to bring Roloff to Jerusalem to give her first recital here.

"It's my whole life," she explained. "And it's wonderful sharing my love for the organ with my students. It often happens that I learn more about some pieces, through teaching."

Roloff started playing the organ at the age of 13. Her father, who was a pastor in the local church of Bielefeld, near Hanover, encouraged her to play even though her legs at that stage were too short for the pedal-board.

For many years she studied the organ in Germany and in 1966 received a scholarship from the British Council to study at the Royal College of Music in London.

She returned to Germany to become organist at Christ Church in Hanover and then went to Paris in 1974 where she was titular organist for the Lutheran Church. While in Paris, Roloff continued her studies with Marie-Claire Alain, sister of Jehan Alain, whose music she particularly enjoys playing.

Roloff plays the piano but finds it a very different experience from that of the organ. "With the piano, strength and feeling make an im-

pression on the music, but not so on the organ. No outer movement is necessary in order to change the sound on the organ. It's far more spiritual," she explained.

When organs were first played in 10th century Europe, bellows were used to put air into the pipes. Today, electric motors are used, but, she said, "I experienced a horrible feeling when there was a sudden power failure during one of my performances."

Roloff gives most of her concerts and teaches her Rubin Academy students in the Redeemer Church.

NORA Study and Research Centre for Women in Ramat Gan announces a 10-session course entitled "Women and mental health."

The course will examine the normal developmental life cycle of women from infancy through old age, using the theories of Freud, Piaget, Erikson and others as a frame of reference. New theories regarding gender development, with an emphasis upon recent writings emerging from the women's movement, will be introduced.

The course will combine theoretical material with personal introspection and will offer participants the opportunity to experience personal growth.

A free information meeting and registration will take place at ZOA house in Tel Aviv today at 5 p.m. People who plan to attend should inform the NORA office. Tel. 052-558168.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CF) is a severe hereditary disease that can be

Health briefs

fatal in childhood or early adulthood.

In CF the salivary glands secrete abnormally thick and sticky saliva which collects in the lungs, creating a chronic inflammation and causing progressive and irreversible damage.

Cystic fibrosis—which affects one in 1,600 newborns—is the most common of the severe, chronic diseases. In Israel, 40-50 babies with CF are born each year. And yet, though the disease can be detected easily in infancy by means of a sweat test (children with CF have abnormally salty sweat), only 10-15 cases are diagnosed annually. This means that many of the children born with the disease do not receive the early treatment which is crucial to their well-being.

The CF Foundation of Israel publishes a quarterly review for its members, covering news of treat-

ment and research. The foundation's other activities include publicizing the symptoms of the illness and sending sick children to a summer camp in Switzerland where the cold, clear air has proven extremely beneficial.

Information is available from the foundation: 44 Ben-Gurion Ave., Tel Aviv, 64589; Tel. 03-237053. E.H.

AFTER the successful completion of work with a trial group, the Hadassah Hospital Nutrition Clinic in Ein Kerem recently announced the formation of another program to serve a larger group of persons who are trying to lose weight.

Dr. Elliot Berry, director of the clinic which was founded by Prof. Hillel Blondheim, said that the patients meet every week together with himself, a dietician, a psychologist and a physiotherapist to provide

mutual support during weight loss.

Berry said that the number of a person's fat cells determines if he or she will gain weight more easily than others. When weight is lost the cells are empty but not diminished in number, making it easy for all the lost weight to be regained once a diet is stopped.

Research on the distribution of these fat cells as well as on their number is underway, Berry says. In the meantime, it is important for overweight people not to produce unnecessary cells.

Patients in the group therapy sessions lose about one to one-and-a-half kilograms per week, which Berry considers the ideal weight loss rate. Faster weight loss, he says, almost always results in regaining weight once the diet is stopped.

Once their ideal weight is achieved, the patients at the clinic continue to meet with the group every two weeks for about two years in order to help one another not to regain lost weight. D.B.S.

The Israel Association of University Women will hold a symposium on

The Influence of Modern Technology on the World of Women

on October 23, 1984 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the Ort School, Netanya.

For further details and registration please call:

Riva Friedman — 02-639312

Hana Magid — 053-23763

The symposium is also open to university graduates who are not members of the Association.

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'Diamonds are for ever'

By MACABEE DEAN

TEL AVIV. — Women act as one of the most stabilizing elements in the diamond trade. Their desire to acquire these glittering pieces of pure crystallized carbon grows steadily every year.

That's the view of Zvi Shur, general manager of the Israel Diamond Manufacturers Association who says that "western women have been emotionally indoctrinated from birth to link diamonds with love, tenderness and affection. But while the latter all too often disappear — diamonds are forever," he added.

Shur poses the question: If demand for diamonds is steadily growing — helped by constant publicity campaigns by the de Beers syndicate — what are the problems troubling the industry?

"Any worldwide recession has harsh effects and the west is evidently only now just beginning to pull out of one."

"When the economy is bad, women still want their diamonds, but they are willing to satisfy their dreams with smaller stones not so perfectly cut or polished."

So the problem of India arises — the largest diamond polishing centre in the world.

India exports about \$1.5 billion worth of diamonds a year. But according to Shur, they are small, of low quality, and also quite cheap.

"Nevertheless, as the worldwide recession begins to recede, the move is away from 'Indian junk diamonds' to the medium-sized gems produced in Israel," predicts Shur.

Then there is the problem of Russia. India may be the largest exporter of diamonds, followed by Israel with \$1 billion in 1983, but Belgium and Russia are vying for third place. The U.S. is in fourth place.

Russia considers diamonds as any other type of commodity and simply

"dumps" its polished stones at the best price it can get.

"Russia does this without any concern for the effects on the world market price, whereas de Beers carefully controls the amount of stones it releases in order to keep the price high," declares Shur.

Russia "dumped" a huge quantity in the spring and early summer of 1984. The result was depressed prices for others.

Shur admits that the local industry can have no influence on India and Russia, but it is not having any influence on problems within Israel, which he feels can, and should be, solved.

The diamond industry receives only about one-third of the exchange rate guarantee given to the other industries.

"We have argued with the authorities about this for a long time," he says.

"Without exception, they have all agreed that the diamond industry should not be discriminated against. But so far nothing has been done, and this has hurt exports."

While exports stood at \$1,400 million in 1980, dropping to \$905m. in 1982, the tide turned in 1983 and exports grew to \$1,001m.

"This year, we hoped to increase our sales by 10 to 20 per cent, but it appears they will rise by only three per cent — a long way from the industry's potential."

Shur believes that if the industry received the full exchange rate insurance, exports would climb much faster.

If the government would honour its promises in regard to the exchange rate guarantee, Shur believes that the number of polishers would continue to grow. It increased from a low 7,000 in 1982 to about 8,200 today.

"Although 8,200 people are employed directly, an equal number, if



Tat-Aluf (Res.) Zvi Shur

not more, are employed indirectly, as dealers, couriers and guards. If the government wants to shift workers from the civil service to industry, here is an excellent chance," he says.

Shur also wants the Finance Ministry to give the diamond polishers special income tax benefits limiting the tax to about 25 per cent on overtime.

How much does a diamond polisher actually earn?

The average wage is about \$600 a month before taxes. "So, they are far from being the highest paid workers in Israel," Shur says.

"But in India a worker only makes \$60 to \$70 a month."

MACABEE DEAN holds a mini-poll on how to help the economy

Plea for a return to basic Zionist values

TEL AVIV. — Two of Israel's most revered "holy cows" — linkage and a low level of unemployment — will have to be slaughtered if the country expects to tame inflation.

This was the consensus which emerged from a mini-poll conducted among members of the business community. All those questioned also stressed that Israel must also solve the problem of the two "cardinal sins" of the government's spending more than its income and at the same time printing money to cover its deficit, thus fanning inflation. "You can't douse the raging fire gutting our economy by using a garden hose; you have to engage all the country's fire brigades," one person said.

As usual, those interviewed were assured that their names would not be revealed, thus allowing them to speak freely.

Both of the "holy cows" should be butchered immediately, one businessman said, for the country is on the verge of bankruptcy, or "perhaps we are already bankrupt and just haven't added up the figures so we can read the bottom line."

Indexation, he said, had to be neutralized, especially the cost-of-living allowance system, whereby wages rise automatically to keep pace with inflation.

He did not advise abolishing the system overnight, but rather reducing allowances by five per cent each month. But he did admit that this was his "gut feeling" and that after the first five per cent reduction in the cost-of-living allowance, the results had to be analyzed and decisions taken on the basis of the findings. "We must be flexible in changing the system."

However, full linkage should be maintained for all savings, insurance policies, and pension schemes. "If linkage is a holy cow which must be killed in one area, this same holy cow should be kept alive and thriving in these exceptions. Otherwise, the entire savings system would collapse."

The second holy cow which must be tamed is the unemployment problem. "We have to increase the number of jobs by 50 per cent, that is to say, if the rate is five per cent today, we must let it rise to at least 7.5 per cent. No other country in the world has managed to fight inflation without increasing the number of jobs. Let's stop thinking that we are smarter than the rest of the world."

This same speaker added: "Don't misunderstand me. I'm not for a high level of unemployment any more than I'm for heavy casualties if we are forced to go to war. But you can't

fight a war without casualties, and this country is at war against a bungled economy. There must be casualties, even if every one of them is dear to us."

Another businessman thought that the jobless rate did not have to be "so high" if "convincing shock tactics" were used. "A small increase in the number of real jobs, accompanied by an effective propaganda scare campaign, can have the same effect as letting another 10,000 or 20,000 haunt the labour exchanges."

"The bigger the unemployment shock, the fewer jobs we really have to have. This is my formula."

One speaker also stressed that other very unconventional steps must be used to reduce inflation. "We should freeze all liquid assets above a certain amount — large checking accounts, or open passbook (dollar-equivalent) accounts, as well as the income from all maturing savings schemes, as well as indexed bonds on the stock market, for a period of six months or perhaps one year."

"We simply have to see that people don't have huge liquid sums with which they can run around and spend like mad. They often have no idea of the price or value of what they are buying. They simply buy

and buy, and the price goes up and up."

As an example, he noted that many people had descended on the shops following the recent ban on 50 imported luxury items. "This just shows how much loose money is floating around burning holes in pockets."

"Israelis don't have to drink expensive imported Scotch; let them drink reasonably-priced local brandy," it was said.

The last person interviewed thought that the problem was not so much economic and financial but one of morale and discipline. "We should return to good old-fashioned Zionism; return to saving and building for the future and abandon wasting resources and living in the present. Too many people took out a mortgage of the future, thinking that their children or grandchildren would have to pay. But conditions are forcing on those who took out the mortgage; they have to pay, even if they don't like it."

He did not think that the problem was so much one of juggling figures, imposing or reducing taxes, but one of "tightening one's belt, while stopping one's muscles and building. Let's stop being consumers, and let's start being producers," he put it.

Soviets prove adept at finances

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The Soviet Union is showing increasing sophistication in its use of western financial markets, both to raise cash for its huge grain imports and to make profits for their own sake, western bankers say.

The Russians' growing confidence and assertiveness has been spotlighted by an announcement from the London-based Moscow Narodny Bank that it is launching a \$50 million bond, the first Russian venture into Eurobonds since 1917.

Banking sources in Moscow and Western Europe said the decision was not as dramatic as it sounded. As a Sterling bank the Narodny needed credit to offset the slide in the value of the pound and Eurobonds were the cheapest way to get it.

"But the bank has Russian masters and the bond issue shows they are getting more attuned to the ways of western finance and more adventurous in their methods," one London banker said.

Some financial analysts believe part of the cash being sought by the bank will go towards financing massive Soviet grain purchases in the U.S. where Moscow has spent more than a billion dollars in the past six weeks.

But others see this as a secondary consideration and are more fascinated by the Russians' growing flexibility in adopting purely capitalist banking methods to increase or spread their funds.

Nowhere has this been more evident than in the growing Soviet role in the international foreign exchange markets.

Jan Vanous, a research director with Wharton Econometrics in Washington, describes the Russians as "highly speculative players," who have become skilful at using huge sums and can transform markets by their activity.

While the Soviet media regularly inveigh against the high value of the dollar, Vanous believes Moscow will always support it if it comes under pressure, because a large chunk of Soviet reserve holdings is denominated in the U.S. currency.

"Although short-term cash needs may play a certain part in motivating the Russians' behaviour, the overall impression is that they are using the foreign exchange markets largely as a means to produce profits," one western banker in Moscow said.

Moscow has also become more involved in western finance this year by drawing major loans for the first

time in nearly four years.

Since May it has raised three credits totalling \$525 million and found European and Arab banks more than eager to lend after overcoming their caution towards the Soviet bloc, following Poland's debt crisis.

Only U.S. banks have so far shown no eagerness to become involved. But western bankers in Moscow believe this reticence may be short-lived. "The Soviet Union is a first-class credit risk and has a good repayment record, that makes it irresistible," said one.

While Moscow has a foreign bank debt of around \$170, it also has foreign deposits of over \$12b. The experts say its loan-seeking means only that it does not want to draw on these funds.

Economists in Zurich say Soviet activity in the gold market has been well below expectations. In 1981 the Soviet Union sold around 300 tons and market experts say it is simply unwilling to sell much at the present low price and apparently sees no pressing need to do so.

In the oil markets the picture is different, with Moscow continuing to sell in large volume on the western market despite a slump in prices to around \$27.50. But businessmen in Moscow say this shows the Russians are trying to maintain their market share rather than rely heavily on oil for hard currency income.

So where is Moscow drawing the funds for grain purchases expected to reach a near-record 43 million tons this year and cost over \$8 billion?

Finance experts say the Soviet Union may to a large extent tap a healthy balance of trade surplus built up in the past two years partly from increased gas exports to the west and rising arms sales to developing countries.

"As far as banking is concerned, the Russians are now a force to be reckoned with and they are going to be a big and unpredictable factor in the money markets," one banker summed up the situation.

Setback for Spain, Portugal in EEC

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — The Common Market's failure to agree on key entry conditions for Spain and Portugal was seen by its officials last Thursday as a serious setback for the two states' bid to join the European Community by January 1, 1986.

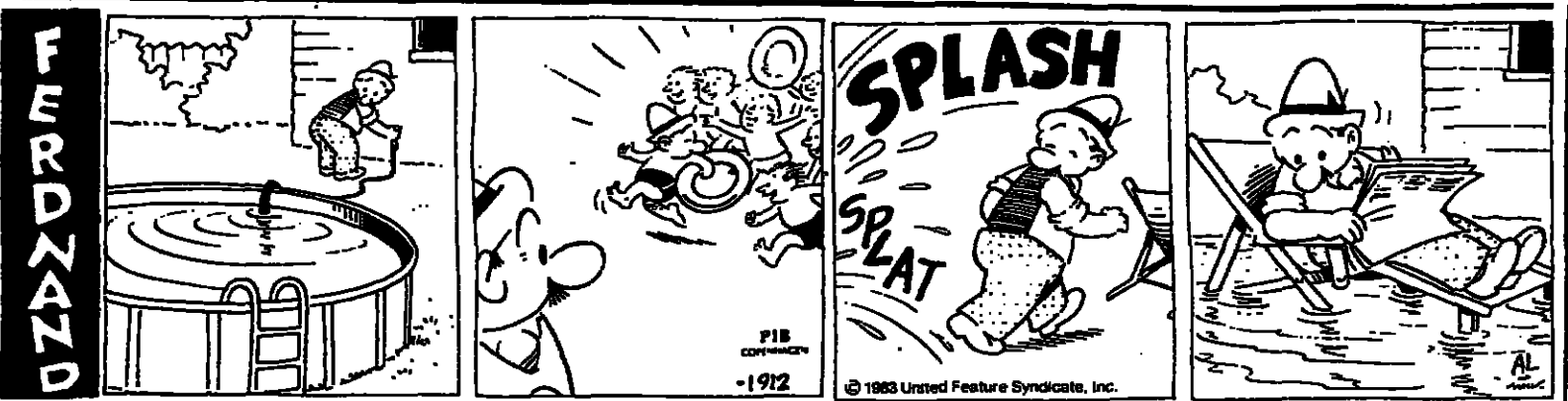
The Spanish and Portuguese foreign ministers reacted angrily when the bloc was unable to narrow internal splits, blocking the enlargement negotiations at a meeting in Luxembourg.

Diplomats said the strong public reaction from the two ministers after months of private pressure to end the stalemate was aimed at galvanizing the Community into action. But the Community appeared un-

likely to overcome the differences before its December summit in Dublin, they added.

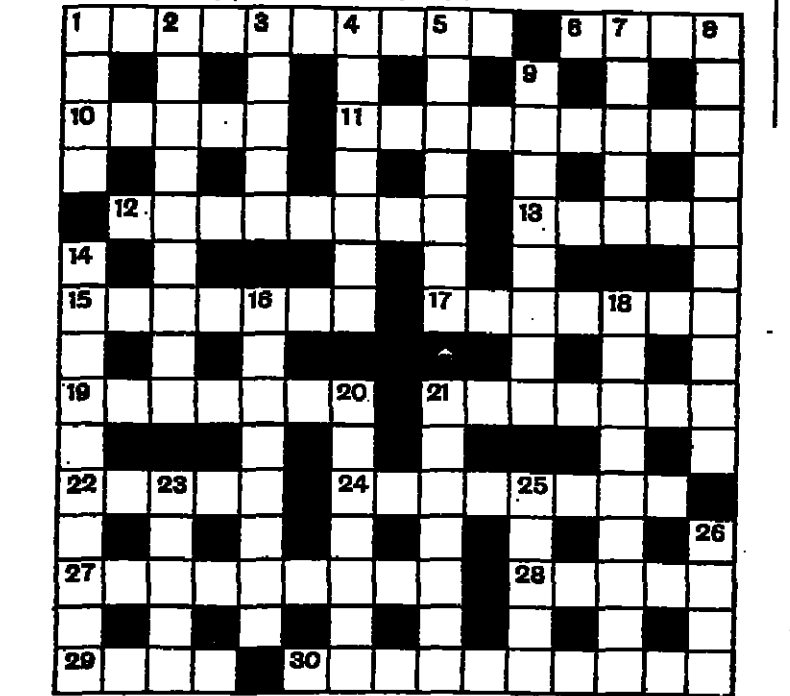
They said a widely-welcomed budget deal by Community foreign ministers on last Tuesday, which relieved the block's immediate cash crisis, had also eased some of the pressure within the group to complete negotiations with Spain and Portugal.

Community leaders continue to reassure the Iberian nations that they are determined to bring them into the group by the 1986 target date, but Madrid and Lisbon are distressed by the inability to act on these assurances.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 & 6 Peter's home in hire-purchase paradise (5, 5, 4)
 - 10 Smith's equipment assembled in Lithuania (5)
 - 11 Confession of calumny heard from citizens of Reykjavik (9)
 - 12 Exclusively equitable, but barely so (4, 4)
 - 13 Litter in a bituminous was (5)
 - 15 Hawaiian garland adding certain free time (7)
 - 17 Shrine, with extra aspiration, disorganised by Rhine wine (7)
 - 19 Draw half-firm casks as items of male jewellery (3, 4)
 - 21 Comparatively corroded? It could be true, Sir (7)
 - 22 Ever poetically, that briefly weird (5)
 - 24 People held for ransom as publican gets older (8)
 - 27 Lancaster replanned as inheritance from forefathers (9)
 - 28 Egg-shaped Welsh bard (5)
 - 29 Point won back is enough for the poet (4)
 - 30 Costume in which to press one's suit? (5, 5)
- DOWN**
- 1 Welshman turns up in church with a villainous sound (4)
 - 2 Patron saint of the greeting card industry? (9)
 - 3 Prepared to make a dyer befuddled (5)
 - 4 Mince pie remedy to one with refined taste (7)
 - 5 German princeling as one entitled to vote (7)
 - 7 Summer serpent (5)
 - 8 Dryish beer improperly brewed for English county (10)
 - 9 Speedy movement at the fortress (8)
 - 14 Everything identical, nevertheless (3, 5, 4)
 - 16 The cosmos ends with a bit of poetry (8)
 - 18 Travel, having irrazed it in a tree (9)
 - 20 To the player, it's been composed as a jest (7)
 - 21 Cattle thief who isn't quite quiet (7)
 - 23 The right page in the directory (5)
 - 25 Audibly as permitted (5)
 - 26 Cat-calls from the stables (4)



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- "Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service" in the area around the dock. 101 Emergency phone number in most areas.
- Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819. Jerusalem — 810110, and Haifa 8791.
- "Kram" — Mental Health First Aid. Tel.: Jerusalem 669911. Tel Aviv 253111. Haifa 67222 Beer Sheva 418111. Netanya 35316.
- For information on Battered Women Shelters call Family Violence Service — 03-231675/235922 or any of the Rape Crisis Centre or Erva hot lines.
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- 1 Free-lined street
 - 4 Went astray
 - 5 Yendis
 - 9 Tonic
 - 10 Tell the tale
- DOWN
- 1 Not present
 - 2 Increase size
 - 3 Unsteady
 - 4 Convalescence
 - 5 Opponent
 - 6 Ridiculous
 - 7 Avarice
 - 8 Begged
 - 16 Colonist
 - 17 Long step
 - 19 Keen
 - 20 Levered open
 - 22 Golf course
 - 24 Capable

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German mark	141.57
French franc	46.193
Dutch guilder	—
Swiss franc	171.08
Swedish krona	46.863
Norwegian krone	48.908
Danish krone	39.241
Finnish mark	68.085
Canadian dollar	326.22
Australian dollar	357.77
South African rand	254.98
Belgian franc (10)	69.910
Austrian schilling (10)	201.79
Italian lire (1000)	228.56
Japanese yen (100)	174.12
Irish pound	438.55
Spanish peseta (100)	252.59
Jordanian dinar	1063.7
Lebanese lira	56.810
Egyptian pound	351.70

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- TAPS ORDER PATH**
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O R U H
T H R E A T
C O U R S E S
G A S T R O N O M I C
I I A O I C R
D E P O R T B A N D A G E D
E N E L O R A
R O D S S H E D S D U T Y
- Quick Solution**
- Across: 1, Band; 5, Plot; 6, Hazy; 8, Opponent; 9, Shipper; 10, Deleter; 11, Surgeon; 12, Arrow; 15, Parrot; 16, Hissed; 18, Nodder; 19, Recorder; 20, Recruit; 21, Glasses; 22, Probable; 23, Tang; 24, Seers; 25, Host.
- Down: 1, Bloodbath; 2, Danger; 3, Corner; 4, Processed; 7, Oodles; 8, Hippocratic Oath; 9, Street; 17, Right; 18, Dress; 19, Rupee.

Increased loss provisions by U.S. banks may signal trend

NEW YORK (Reuter). — A sharp increase in provision for bad debts announced by First Chicago, the 10th-largest bank in the U.S., may signal a trend which could spread to other major U.S. banks, according to bank analysts.

First Chicago raised its loan-loss provisions for the third quarter of the year to \$308 million, a sixfold increase, which pushed it into a \$70m. loss for the quarter.

Only last week another major bank, the Los Angeles-based Security Pacific, increased its loan-loss reserve by 42 per cent, or \$150 million.

The analysts said the new caution in accounting procedures was partly due to pressure from federal regulators, but also reflected concern that international debt strains may again come to the fore and that the U.S. economy could slow down much more quickly than expected.

These cases are not isolated, virtually all of the larger international banks could conceivably experience higher provisions," said bank analyst Virgil Cilli of Keane Securities.

"Bank stocks don't look such a great investment at the moment," he added, as First Chicago's stock fell last week by \$3 1/4 to \$20.

First Chicago mentioned loan problems in the shipping and construction sectors outside the U.S., but made clear its difficulties were concentrated mainly in the domestic energy and agricultural sectors.

For this reason, some analysts did not believe its problems were typical of U.S. banks as a group.

"It looks unusual and confined to them. It's not an industry-wide problem," said James Wooden of Merrill Lynch.

James McDermott, of Keefe Bruyette, pointed out that First Chicago was merely moving to wipe the slate clean, while Security Pacific was anticipating future problems due to continuing uncertainty over loans to less developed countries.

Analysts believe this aspect is likely to gain more prominence in the weeks ahead, despite recent debt-rescheduling packages for Mexico and Venezuela.

Federal regulators meet in Washington later this month to review whether banks should be required to set aside reserves against loans to certain sovereign borrowers. There is speculation among bankers that they will move in this direction by declaring loans to Argentina sub-standard.

Earlier this year regulators told banks to keep reserves in case of problems with loans to five nations, including Poland and Bolivia.

Bank of America chairman Samuel Armacost said last week that his bank is already building up its equity base, anticipating closer scrutiny of loans to Argentina despite the country's recent pact with the International Monetary Fund.

In view of the problems of the banking sector, Cilli of Keane Securities said he was lowering his estimates of major banks' 1984 earnings by 5 to 10 per cent.

Confidence was severely shaken in July, when Continental Illinois, also of Chicago, was the subject of a \$4-billion government rescue. It was further dented last month when the Financial Corporation of America, holding company for a major savings and loan group, also had to be bailed out.

RECREATION. — The Israel Lands Administration last week set aside a 23-dunam plot for the construction of a sports and recreation centre by the Hadera Labour Council. The council will fund 60 per cent of the project and the rest of the money will be raised by selling shares to local residents. The centre is due to be completed within two years.

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HOLLAND	GULDEN	123.5632	124.9025
SWITZERLAND	FRANCK	168.4748	170.5770
SWEDEN	KRONA	49.1077	49.7205
NORWAY	KRONE	48.1523	48.7532
DENMARK	KRONE	38.4431	39.0229
FINLAND	MARK	66.9820	67.8178
CANADA	DOLLAR	322.3605	326.3828
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	352.2465	356.6416
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Managing Director

Erwin Frankel
Editor

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First things first

IT WAS not always the case that among the very first things a new Israeli Prime Minister had to do was go to Washington. But Israel's dependence upon the U.S., especially economically, has become so great that this is now mandatory. That is the ironic outcome of seven years of Likud rule: rhetoric about Jewish pride and independence, but creation of a reality of abject dependence.

Thus Mr. Peres is not to be envied. He will come to Washington this week representing a bankrupt country, but he must try to persuade his U.S. interlocutors that they not demand application of the ordinary remedies for bankrupts because Israel's society is too fragile to sustain such shocks. Yet to carry that argument he must also persuade them that Israel and his government are willing to engage in measured and monitored shock treatment, and that in fact the process has already begun.

If Mr. Peres succeeds in bringing the discussion to such terms he will have achieved a great deal. For it should not be forgotten that the Reagan Administration is ideologically not well disposed to the kind of government centralization, inflated bureaucracy and rigid labour and welfare arrangements which have helped bring Israel's economy to its present impasse.

The Prime Minister has put a brave face on his mission. He has declared that he will not ask the U.S. to bail the country out of its immediate crisis, but rather to provide the support, both moral and material, for a future resumption of economic growth. Such support, of course, also has immediate significance, for Israel's present crisis has affected its credit rating. But beyond that, it is important for the government to be able to supplement a call for sacrifice today with a promise for tomorrow.

The measures already effected by the government were, in part no doubt, designed to signal the U.S. about the earnestness of the government's intent to engage in serious reform. With a package deal as well under his arm, Mr. Peres would have been in a more favourable position for his Washington trip. But that logic also works in reverse. With the Washington trip behind him, which means a more precise understanding of the kind of support available from the U.S., Mr. Peres will be in a more favourable position to negotiate a package deal with the Histadrut and the private sector, upon his return. Then there will be no more guessing about the room for maneuver available to the government and the economy.

Since the U.S. elections are less than a month away, it is not to be expected that the Reagan Administration will be willing now to commit itself to any far-reaching political departures. Even pursuit of the talks that will be necessary to make possible an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon will, so far as they involve the U.S., have to await the outcome of the elections.

But it is important for Mr. Peres to establish his and his new government's political credentials. For despite all the brave talk in some Jerusalem quarters that Israel won't be pushed around on political issues, no matter what its economic dependence upon the U.S., real politics is rather more hard-nosed than that.

What is needed today is a broad basis of understanding and mutual confidence between Israel and Washington embracing economic and political matters. After a number of years of uncertain Israeli communication with the U.S., Mr. Peres should be in a position to lay the groundwork for that.

ON AUGUST 10, 1982, Shimon Peres, then the opposition leader, met with President Reagan at the White House. "We had an exceedingly friendly discussion with the president of the United States," he later told reporters.

Less than three weeks later, Reagan unveiled his September 1 Arab-Israeli peace initiative. Prime Minister Menachem Begin immediately rejected the scheme. Peres did not. Some points were unacceptable, he said; others were less so. He said the plan, which revolved around Jordanian representation of the Palestinians, could be a basis for negotiation.

There were some critics in the Likud-led government who charged that Peres had in fact helped to cook up the Reagan proposal during his earlier Washington visit - an allegation strongly denied by the Labour leader as well as by senior administration officials.

At the time, White House and State Department officials expressed their deep irritation over Begin's emotional outburst against the plan. In contrast, they said they appreciated what they described as a more "responsible" reaction from Peres. It was no secret in Washington that Reagan, personally, welcomed Peres's response.

Now, Peres is prime minister and is returning to Washington as leader of the national unity government. He will be coming to the White House on Tuesday with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to discuss the most critical issues confronting Israel today, including a possible withdrawal from southern Lebanon and additional U.S. financial assistance to a severely ailing Israeli economy.

They will be received by a basically receptive president who can be expected to respond generously to Israeli aid and other requests. The fact that the Israeli leaders will be coming to Washington less than a month before the November 6 presidential elections also will not hurt.

Indeed, Israeli officials have made clear their belief that Reagan and his administration are likely to be more responsive before, rather than after, the elections. That helps to explain why Peres and Shamir are rushing to Washington so quickly after forming their government.

Reagan will not be the only U.S. leader who will underline continued strong support for Israel during the

Lebanon, economy top Washington agenda

By WOLF BLITZER/Washington

meetings in Washington. Secretary of State George Shultz certainly foreshadowed his own basically sympathetic orientation when he met with Shamir in New York last week. Israeli officials who participated in that session were ebullient after the meeting.

They said Shultz had categorically rejected the Soviet Union's latest proposal for convening an international conference to discuss the Middle East. Israel earlier had opposed the concept. The secretary, they added, also reaffirmed the administration's willingness to provide additional economic assistance to Israel once a detailed Israeli economic recovery programme is presented to Washington.

U.S. officials have been encouraged by the initial steps enacted in recent days by the Israeli government in its effort to cut spending, reduce inflation and improve its balance-of-payments position. But the Americans, at the same time, believe that these measures are going to require additional "structural" changes in the overall nature of the Israeli economy. That will cause more pain for Israelis.

U.S. officials have some ideas about these changes, although they prefer to leave the basic decisions to Israeli planners. "They know what they have to do," one U.S. official said. "They have enough solid economists over there." The Americans are very sensitive to the political headaches facing Israel on this matter.

Reagan and Shultz will not be the only friends the new prime minister will find in Washington. Even Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger has come to project a more pro-Israeli image in recent months. Sceptics charge that that is largely because of the U.S. elections. But Weinberger's close associates dismiss that notion as "nonsense."

The defence secretary, they said, had a terrible personal relationship with Ariel Sharon when he was defence minister. That tended to spill over into the overall U.S.-Israeli relationship.

But since Sharon's forced departure from the Defence Ministry, Pentagon officials said, Weinberger's attitude toward Israel has improved. They cited his more positive relationship with Moshe Arens, both when he served as ambassador in Washington and later when he succeeded Sharon. They predicted that Weinberger would establish a good rapport with the new defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, during his two-day visit to Israel later this month. Weinberger will first be meeting with Peres and Shamir in Washington.

In defending Weinberger's attitude toward Israel, Pentagon officials noted that U.S.-Israel strategic and military ties have dramatically improved over the past two years. There has been cooperation in joint planning for all sorts of military contingencies. There already have been some limited joint military exercises with more in the works. Beyond that, the two countries are making arrangements for the pre-positioning of U.S. military equipment in Israel.

There have been some very practical improvements in other areas as well, especially in the Pentagon's willingness to purchase Israeli-made military equipment and to cooperate in the development of the new generation Levi fighter, a new patrol boat and other military systems. The U.S. Navy has just leased 12 Kfir fighters for use in training exercises.

A new atmosphere has been created in U.S. Israeli military ties, which should continue irrespective of a Democratic or Republican victory on November 6.

Like almost everyone else, Israeli

diplomats believe that Reagan is likely to win the contest. The Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale, is way behind in virtually all the major polls. Unless Mondale devastates Reagan in the two nationally televised debates this month, the president is widely perceived as an almost certain victor.

That means that Israel will have another four years of Reagan. It makes absolutely no sense, therefore, for Peres and Shamir to get on Reagan's bad side during their talks in Washington. Israel is simply too dependent on the U.S. for continued economic, military and diplomatic support.

But Reagan, Shultz and Weinberger also recognize that the U.S.-Israeli relationship is not simply a one-way street, with the U.S. doing all the giving and Israel all the taking. Over the past four years, they have come to recognize and appreciate that Israel also has generated some benefits for America. Israel's military capability, for one thing, is highly regarded in a Washington that still believes the Soviet Union is an "evil empire," even if such language is no longer used during a presidential election campaign.

The fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko specifically lashed out against the U.S.-Israeli strategic relationship during his UN General Assembly speech has merely underlined its importance to Reagan administration policymakers. The Soviets have to worry about Israel's military might, and that, U.S. officials said, automatically makes life for the U.S. somewhat easier in the Middle East.

All of the above, however, does not necessarily mean that Israel is going to get whatever it wants from Reagan and his team, either before or after the election. There will continue to be some serious differences between Washington and Jerusalem

on a whole host of issues, including the final shape of an Arab-Israeli settlement and large-scale U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other "moderate" Arab states. But there have always been differences between the two countries, and these problems will probably be manageable. They may at times cause some serious strains, but the fundamental *de facto* alliance will continue to be strengthened irrespective of them.

Peres's visit to Washington is likely to enhance his own image at home. The prime minister will be warmly received not only by Reagan and other administration officials, but also by Mondale, leading members of Congress, American Jewish leaders and other public-opinion moulders. He is scheduled to appear on the major television news programmes and also has been invited to address the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

There will be some concrete results from the summit. It is already known, for example, that the U.S. and Israel will sign a "declaration" establishing a free-trade area even though some differences between the two countries require additional negotiation.

But whether any real progress is made in securing an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon remains to be seen. The administration, having been badly burned in Lebanon over the past two years, is reluctant to get too involved in mediating an Israeli-Syrian agreement without some advance assurances from Syria. Those assurances have not yet been provided. In the meantime, Washington does not wish to demonstrate any eagerness in getting involved - less that simply encourage Damascus to up the ante.

It remains unclear whether Reagan and Shultz will provide Peres with any specific figures regarding supplemental economic assistance during the talks here. Israeli officials, of course, hope to nail down some firm commitments from the administration now rather than after the election. But that is still a big question mark.

Ambassador Meir Rosenne and other Israeli diplomats have been actively involved in setting the stage for the visit. They are trying to choreograph as much as possible in advance. They seem to have done a very good job, according to well-placed U.S. and Israeli officials.

READERS' LETTERS

TRIBUTE TO GORODETSKY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In your publishing of my article "Soviet Jewry at the crossroads" on September 18, the vagaries of telecommunication led to a small error which I should like to correct.

Yakov Gorodetsky, one of the signatories of the recent Leningrad appeal for the "repatriation" of Soviet Jews to Israel, is not 67 years old. A misplaced comma in your version gives this impression. In fact, 67 referred to the number of Leningrad Jews who had, in a remarkable collective letter to the Leningrad City Prosecutor, defended Gorodetsky after he was sentenced last month to two months "corrective labour."

It may interest your readers to know that on September 19, at four in the afternoon, Gorodetsky was summoned to the Leningrad offices of OVIR, the authority which alone can grant exit visas. Gorodetsky had made his first application to leave for Israel several months earlier. He was now informed by the Chief of OVIR and his two deputies, that his application to go to Israel had been refused. Gorodetsky, an activist of distinction and courage, thus becomes the newest refusenik, one of more than 12,000.

On asking the OVIR officials why he was not to be permitted to go to Israel, Gorodetsky was told that he had been refused because the officials knew that he did not, in fact, wish to go to Israel at all. His real intention, they told him, was to remain in the Soviet Union in order to spread Zionist propaganda. Hence the refusal.

May I add that Gorodetsky himself is among those Soviet Jews who, while fighting their own fight with incredible energy and persistence, do not look at the Jewish world through a narrow focus. These are his most recent words: "The fight for Jewish exit visas is not only a fight for Soviet Jewry. One cannot feel oneself secure while there are Jews under great pressure anywhere." And he went on to say: "Of course our situation is better than that of the Jews in Syria or Iran. We here in Leningrad are thinking about their situation."

I am glad to be able to pay, through the courtesy of your columns, some tribute to so brave a man and so courageous a movement.

MARTIN GILBERT
London.

RUDDERLESS ECONOMY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I was amazed to hear on the radio that the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Israel had come to the conclusion that they had lost control of inflation. It had never occurred to me that inflation had been under control.

On assuming office, successive finance ministers declare that they will reduce inflation by about half within so many months. They then proceed to cut subsidies and raise the price of services such as post, electricity and public transport and in no time achieve a record inflation for the month. Successive ministers also announce cuts in the budget and in government expenditure which turn out to be unachievable. They then propose to the Histadrut a "package deal" in which the government's share of the necessary sacrifice always turns out to be a cut in services to the same workers who are asked to make other sacrifices. Not surprisingly, this is unacceptable to the workers' representatives.

The government does not set an example by cutting its own salaries or those of MPs, judges, and others in the upper income level. One minister has proposed to go out to work once a month in jobs which Israel's unemployed will not accept, mostly low-income jobs. As the minister will not have to keep himself and his family on this income, it is hard to see what example he is setting. Many of the unemployed

would be happy to take these jobs on the same terms without his example. Apart from the folly of the proposal, it reflects a complete failure to understand the real needs of the economy. If this country has a future, it is in a more skilled labour force producing more sophisticated industrial goods and services - not in perpetuating low-skilled industries which would have perished long ago were it not for the supply of cheap unskilled labour from the territories.

Another delusion of the authorities is that the economy is over-stretched and trying to do more than can be done with the resources. All the evidence points in the opposite direction, both labour and capital are underemployed. The most likely effect of cutting expenditure will indeed be a reduction in output and an increase in unemployment. Since the unemployed have to eat and do not produce, they will make the inflation worse and not better. They may of course be directed to relief work if there is a budget for it. However this may be less productive than their previous employment. The theory that a little unemployment prevents a lot of it has never been proved. A little unemployment is more often a first step towards a lot of it.

Our real problem is that we lack leaders of vision to get our economy moving in the right direction.

KENNETH LEON COHEN
Jerusalem.

PAI MEMBERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Jeff Halper's article, "Mosaic in black" (September 21) states that Poale Agudat Yisrael members do not serve in the army.

We consider this statement as an insult to the thousands of members of Poale Agudat Yisrael who serve in the Israeli army, and send their sons to serve in the army, in a variety of units, and especially in the Nahal unit and currently in the armoured corps or Golani. It is also an insult to those members of Poale Agudat Yisrael who fell in all the wars of the State of Israel, from the War of Independence to the Lebanon War.

We were surprised to note that Jeff Halper, in his survey of the haredi camp, did not mention the yeshivat hesder in Sha'alvim, which is a kibbutz of PAI, and the many members of PAI and "Ezra" (the youth movement of PAI) who belong to other yeshivot hesder and serve in the army.

SERVE IN ARMY

With reference to other statements in the above-mentioned article and the accompanying catalogue, we would like to mention that many yeshiva graduates of Mir, Ponizev, Belz, Vishnitz, Hevron, Gerrer, etc. are loyal members of Poale Agudat Yisrael. In regard to Habad, we would like to emphasize that about 90 per cent of its followers always used to vote for PAI, and voted for Morasha (united list of PAI and Matsad) in the last elections, as can be seen in the polls in Kfar Habad.

YITZCHAK HILDESHEIMER
Kibbutz Sha'alvim.

CHRISTIAN SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I am a Jerusalem-based reporter for an American Christian radio network, and a past campaigner for my home state's former Senator, Frank Church. I can attest to the often ambiguous political stands taken by such groups as Moral Majority, as Sol Stein reports in your magazine of September 14. One of my last acts before coming to Israel in November of 1980 was to vote for Church, whom I had also campaigned for in previous elections. Lobbying for him was especially difficult amongst my fellow Christians who were, as pointed out, being flooded by anti-Church material from various right-wing groups across the nation.

I agree that American Jews should be wary of such groups, just as I caution my fellow Christians to be, especially if one is looking for solid supporters of Israel. I am certain most of them support Israel, but certainly many other issues have a greater priority for them. This explains the anti-Church stand and this year's strong support for Jesse Helms.

However, I believe the article was "fundamentally flawed" in two areas. The first error was that ultra-right-wing Israeli religious groups are somehow in partnership with fundamentalists. Any such Christian living in this country could attest to the open hostility they encounter from most ultra-Orthodox and Messianic groups. These groups couldn't care less that those Christians believe the Temple will be rebuilt, and openly scorn Christian help in rebuilding it, as your paper has reported in the past.

On the other hand, Stanley Goldfoot, with the Jerusalem Temple Foundation, has told me he is not very religious, and certainly not Orthodox. He wants to interest Israelis in rebuilding the Temple for purely nationalistic reasons. At any rate, I'm sure he is about the only Israeli receiving money from certain American Christians for his cause. This is hardly a huge Moral Majority alliance with "anti-government extremists" in Israel, as the article stated. Just ask the Christian Embassy what sort of support they get from

Rabbi Kahane. The second fundamental flaw is the contention that most Conservative "Christian" U.S. politicians are not true friends of Israel. The truth is that Jesse Helms and Steve Symms are exceptions. Men like Congressman Jack Kemp, a strong supporter of Israel, are more the rule. The occasional anti-Israel "Christian" legislator does not negate the majority who are very pro-Israel. For Jewish groups to recognize and welcome this support is only good common sense. This article takes often justified Jewish paranoia a bit too far. Of course it is also true that many friends of Israel are in the Liberal wing of U.S. politics.

The support for Israel amongst most evangelical Christians is deep and genuine precisely because it is based on a belief that God is the ultimate Zionist. That we foresee future great upheaval here is based to a good extent on Old Testament prophecies, and therefore also held by many Israeli rabbis. The "solace" that Christians find in these prophecies does not come because Israel will be annihilated, which by the way is not what the prophecies say will happen. Christians' only source of comfort in the worldwide upheaval predicted is that we believe the Messiah will return to end it and set up his kingdom where swords will be turned to plowshares, etc.

Most Christian fundamentalists, as was stated, have an idealized view of modern Israel, which the country seems hard at work to dispel. But their love and support for it is genuine, even if it involves the belief repugnant to most Jews that the nation will eventually turn to Jesus as the Messiah.

DAVE DOLAN
Jerusalem.

PENFRIENDS

BEVERLEY R. CLARK of P.O.B. 86, Boger, West Java, Indonesia, is a New Zealander in her mid-forties, married with two teenage sons and living in Indonesia for three years, who would like to correspond with Israelis in order to learn about our country and our people.

POSTSCRIPTS

IN ITS LATEST campaign to save the Swedes from themselves, the National Health Welfare Board wants parliament to ban "attitude-changing" advertising of junk food.

In a report prepared for the Riksdag, or parliament, board manager Ingrid Lindvall lists chocolates, sweets, peanuts and potato chips among "unhealthy" foodstuffs unworthy of being sold through the mass media.

Hawking cigarettes in a way that changes attitudes to favour smoking then already is banned in Sweden. Lindvall is annoyed that chocolates and chewing gum in motion picture commercials - television advertising is banned in Sweden - often are connected with such pleasurable subjects as the sea, surfing and young people.

Another example of harmful influences on Swedish consumers, she told the Riksdag, is a recent campaign that used pictures of little children in flowering meadows to sell

margarine. That, too, should be banned, she said.

Expressen, Scandinavia's largest newspaper, remarked that "the best that can be said about this proposal is that it could be used in our international policy of solidarity: It would trigger off many a happy and life-prolonging laugh around the world."

If Lindvall's ideas were to become law, well-behaved Swedes also would be rewarded, for those who like a diet of potatoes, vegetables, bread (whole-meal, with a little sugar), grains and low-fat milk, the state would increase food subsidies. The Swede who persisted in buying ordinary milk, not to mention chocolates, would pay more.

Press reports of the National Health Board plans also pointed out that the junk-food-busting Swede also could face a health warning. Before digging into that chocolate bar, he would be reminded through a note on the wrapper to "Think of Your Blood Vessels," or "Mind Your Teeth."

Office of the President of Israel

OPEN HOUSE at the President's Residence

on Sunday, October 14, 1984, the third day of Succot, the President's Residence will be open to the public.

Visiting hours will be:

From 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Identity cards or passports must be presented at the gate.

Visitors are requested not to bring with them parcels, briefcases or weapons.

Organized groups are requested to co-ordinate their visit and timing in advance (Tel. 02-681480).

Parking: at the Jerusalem Theatre parking lot (Chopin Street).

The Residence will be closed promptly at 1.00 p.m.



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BRONFMAN

The Ministry of Health Invites Members of the Medical Profession to a discussion evening on the subject: "How to Combat Smoking"

The discussion will take place on Monday, October 8, 1984 at 7.45 p.m. at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv.

Programme:

Prof. G. Baum, Moderator - Opening remarks
Mr. Shlomo Lahat, Mayor of Tel Aviv - Greetings and announcement of a special campaign in his city
Prof. Baruch Modan, Director General of the Ministry of Health

Dr. Ram Yishai, Chairman of the Medical Association
Prof. Haim Doron, Chairman, General Kupat Holim Centre
Prof. Yitzhak Zamir, Attorney-General

Guest of Honour: Dr. C. Everett Koop, U.S. Surgeon General will deliver a talk on: "Physicians and Smoking - Responsibility for Life."